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valuation. The annual losses from malaria in the state of California is estimated at \$2,820,400. The loss inflicted on one town is placed at \$75,000 annually. Through an active anti-malaria campaign the number of malaria cases can be reduced in any given community 50 per cent. in the first year, 80 per cent. in the second, and 95 per cent. in the third year, these results being accomplished at an expenditure of about \$2,000 each year. How to carry on a scientific and systematic crusade against malaria, the methods used, together with a complete treatise on the disease, is included in this practical and valuable book.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

The Fur Traders and Fur Bearing Animals. By Marcus Petersen. 372 pp. Ills., index. The Hammond Press, Buffalo, N. Y., 1914. \$3.50. 9½ x 6.

A compendium of information covering the whole field of the fur industry, valuable alike to the student, the dealer and the trapper. The introductory pages review briefly the history of the fur companies in North America, fur farming, fur markets and the preparation and marketing of the various furs. The material is loosely presented, but most of it is of worth; and especially valuable for the student are the tables of annual supply and the comparative lists of output and prices. The larger part of the book is a classified natural history of fur-bearing animals, but to the general description are added paragraphs which give the grades and values of the skins. ROBERT M. BROWN.

Economic Geography. By John McFarlane. viii and 560 pp. Maps, index. Pitman & Sons, London, 1914. The Macmillan Co., New York. \$2.25. 8½ x 5½.

McFarlane's book attempts to divide the countries of the world into natural regions and to trace the influence of all the geographic conditions upon the economic life of man within them. This division of countries into natural regions is the feature of the work and a good one. The diagrams of regions are extremely suggestive to the geographer, perhaps with the exception of that of Siberia, and they must prove stimulating to the student. They are drawn only for Great Britain, France, Germany, Siberia, India, Canada, United States, Brazil, the Argentine, New Zealand, and Australia, the last one under the name of the "main geographical divisions of Australia," instead of "regions," as in the other cases. The subdivisions of Australia and of India are of unusual interest. The reviewer would like to see further attempts at outlining regions made.

Oddly, the book has neither date nor copyright notice. It certainly gathers much economic geography into compact, easily accessible form, and the facts are modern. The text is so largely a mass of brief statements of fact that it will be more comfortable to refer to it to ascertain a particular fact than to read it to acquire an understanding of relations. Of new relations, or newly put geographic concepts, the work seems to offer little. MARK JEFFERSON.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

The Golden Age of Prince Henry the Navigator. By J. P. Oliveira Martins. Translated, with additions, by Jas. J. Abraham and Wm. E. Reynolds. ix and 324 pp. Ills., index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1914. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

An English adaptation, the first ever attempted of the Portuguese classic, dealing with the personal history of the heyday of the Aviz dynasty, and the founding of the illegitimate house of Braganza. It is a tale, in the telling of which the golden age of Portuguese adventure and discovery has a large part. In that curious mixture of motives, so common at the time, geographical research, boldness of seamanship, commercial shrewdness, and religious fanaticism are interwoven. Prince Henry the Navigator stands out as the type of this spirit. He sacrifices wedded life, dynastic power, and military success, to an all-absorbing and all-consuming purpose to solve the geographical puzzle of the